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RESEARCH IN CHINA

EXPEDITION OF 1903-04, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF BAILEY WILLIS

SYLLABARY OF CHINESE SOUNDS

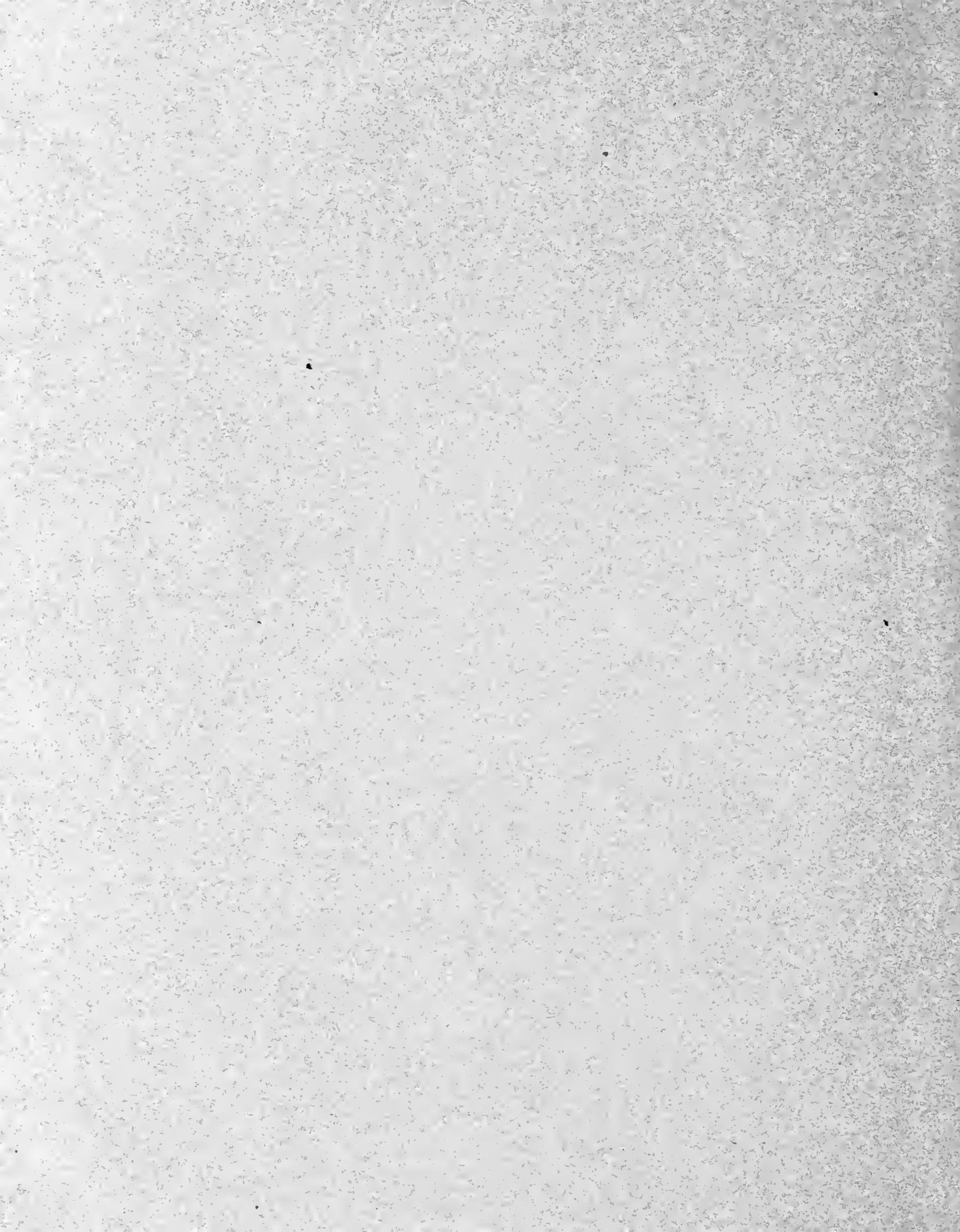
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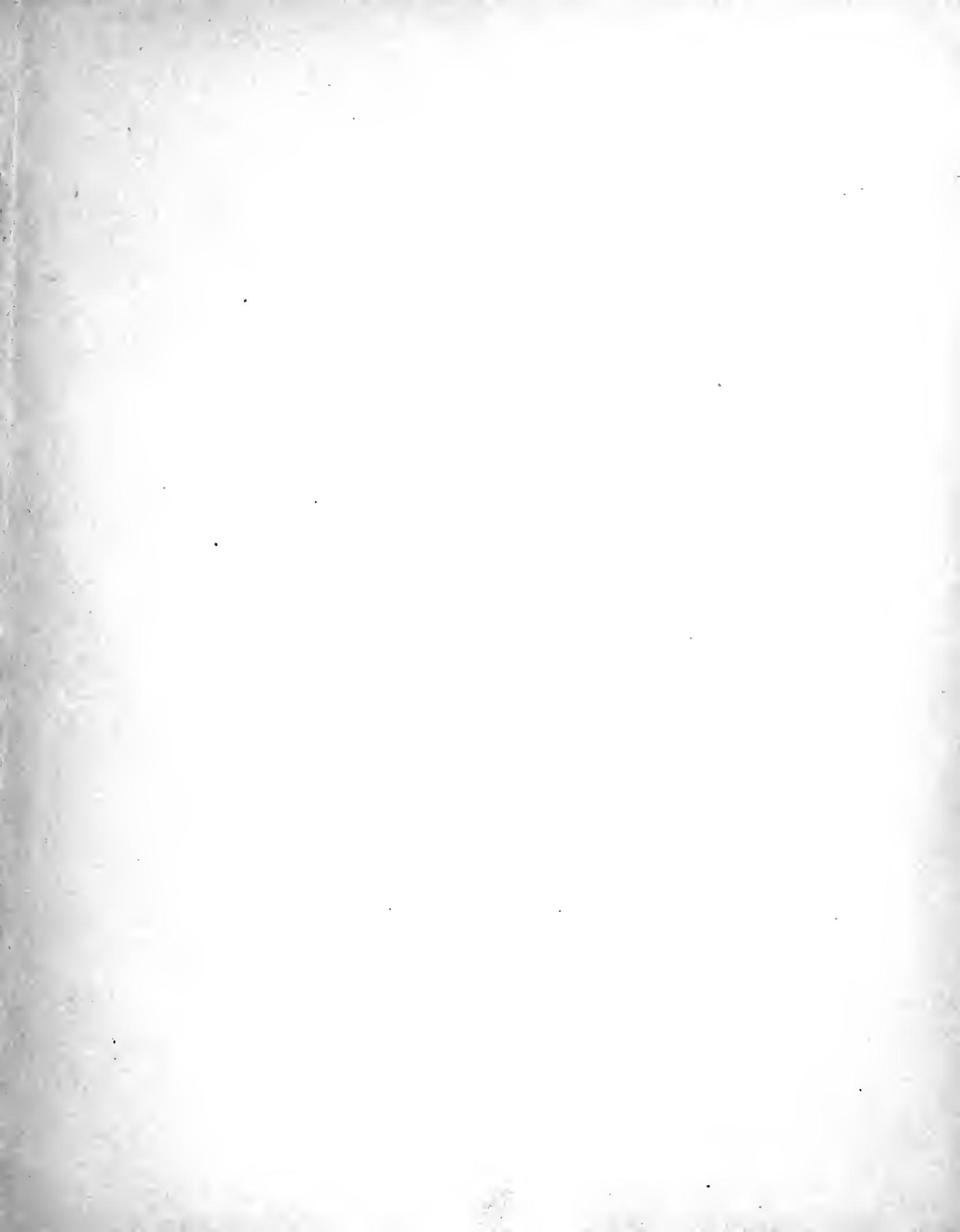
FRIEDRICH HIRTH

[EXTRACTED FROM CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON PUBLICATION NO. 54,
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SYLLABARY FOR THE TRANSCRIPTION OF CHINESE SOUNDS IN THE DIALECT
OF PEKING MODIFIED FOR LITERARY PURPOSES.

BY DR. FRIEDRICH HIRTH,

Professor of Chinese, Columbia University, New York City.

INTRODUCTION.

The subjoined Syllabary is *mutatis mutandis* identical with the "Tabelle für die Laute des Chinesischen im Mandarin-Dialekte," submitted by me to the Far-Eastern Section of the XIII International Congress of Orientalists held at Hamburg in September, 1902.* From this table I have reproduced all the essential parts; but under column I (spelling in Williams' Dictionary) I have added one of the Chinese characters representing each group of sound; in column II (my own spelling) I have, in order to accommodate readers of English, changed the German initials *sch* and *tsch* into *sh* and *ch*, and in column III I have added the corresponding sounds in Wade's orthography of the Peking Dialect.

My own spelling, as represented in column II, is merely a compromise between Williams' and Wade's Syllabaries, to which I have added a few changes to be explained hereafter. The idea is not my own, but I have followed the precedent set by Dr. E. Bretschneider, who in his well-known works ("Botanicon Sinicum," "Mediæval Researches," etc.) made free use of Wade's system, while retaining the old Chinese standard initials *k*, *ts*, *h*, and *s* before *i* and *ü* as appearing in Williams' list of sounds against *ch* and *hs* in the Peking Dialect.

To be consistent, the maker of a map of China favoring the Peking orthography would have to spell *Chiang-hsi* for *Kiang-si*, *Nan-ching* for *Nan-king*, or *Fu-chien* for *Fu-kien*, and to please such writers we ought to look upon the greater part of the existing maps and charts containing Chinese names and a host of valuable books on China as obsolete. Peking spelling is, of course, a comfort to those who speak or study the dialect, but it does not lend itself to literary purposes. Sir Thomas Wade, who invented the system now applied to the Peking vernacular, wished it himself to be confined to that purpose and did not want it "even to profess

* Published in the Transactions of the Congress and reprinted in Prof. H. Cordier's Report, "Les études chinoises," 1899-1902, *T'oung pao*, 1903, pp. 38-45, and *Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Orients*, vol. 1, München, 1903.

to represent, or supplant, the standard or established pronunciation of the Mandarin language.”*

The following examples representing syllables familiar to students of Chinese geography or history will illustrate the difference in the standard spelling which has been sanctioned by tradition and the Peking orthography:

<i>Standard Mandarin.</i>	<i>Peking Dialect (Wade).</i>
<i>kiang</i> , river	<i>chiang</i>
<i>kin</i> , gold	<i>chin</i>
<i>Ts'in</i> , name of a dynasty	<i>Ch'in</i>
<i>king</i> , capital	<i>ching</i>
<i>k'iau</i> , bridge	<i>ch'iao</i>
<i>kia</i> , family	<i>chia</i>
<i>K'ien-lung</i> , Emperor's name	<i>Ch'ien-lung</i>
<i>Kia-king</i> , “ “	<i>Chia-ch'ing</i>
<i>K'ang-hi</i> , “ “	<i>K'ang-hsi</i>
<i>si</i> , West	<i>hsı</i>
<i>hién</i> , a district	<i>hsien</i>
<i>pa-siēn</i> , the Eight Fairies	<i>pa-hsien</i>
<i>hiau</i> , filial	<i>hsiao</i>
<i>siau</i> , small	<i>hsiao</i>
<i>Kiu-kiang</i> (Kewkeang)	<i>Chiu-chiang</i>

In making use of the spelling shown in the subjoined Syllabary, Williams’ “Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language” may serve as a key. By looking up in it the Chinese characters to be transcribed the sound appearing in column I (Williams) may be ascertained, while columns II and III contain my own and Wade’s equivalents. Readers need not trouble too much about the pronunciation of these syllables, which should be looked upon as mere symbols for certain sound groups to which the characters to be transcribed belong. The phonetic principles on which the several sounds are here described correspond in spirit to those adopted by the Royal Geographical Society of London† and the United States Board on Geographical names.‡ The “Instructions” here inserted have been made to correspond as much as possible to the English and American standards referred to.

* See Professor Schlegel’s paper, “On the extended use of the Peking system of orthography for the Chinese language” (published in *T'oung pao*, vol. vi, p. 499 *seqq.*, Leiden, 1896), reproducing Mr. W. F. Mayers’ remarks, who, being himself a prominent speaker of the Peking dialect, warns against its use for literary purposes.

† See “Rules for the Orthography of Geographical Names,” published by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society on December 11, 1891.

‡ See “Second Report of the United States Board on Geographical Names,” 1890-1899. Second edition, Washington, March, 1901.

PRONUNCIATION.

An approximation only of the true sound is aimed at in this system. The vowels are to be pronounced as in Italian and on the continent of Europe generally, and the consonants as in English; but note certain slight modifications as described hereunder.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

- a has the sound of *a* in father. Examples: *ma*, horse; *sha*, sand; *wan*, a bay; *shan*, mountain; *nan*, south.
- e or é has the sound of *e* in men. Examples: *hién*, a district; *mién*, face, surface; *süé*, snow; *t'ié*, iron; *yé*, wild; *hüé*, cavern; *t'ién*, field; *yen*, salt.
- i has the sound of *i* in ravine, or of *ee* in beet. Examples: *si*, west; *tsi*, rocks under water; *k'i*, a rivulet; *ni*, mud; *i* (also read *yí*), city, hamlet.
NOTE: *i* is short as *i* in sin, or *i* in view, when followed by *n*, by another vowel or a diphthong. Examples: *kin*, gold; *ts'ing*, blue; *kia*, family; *kiang*, river; *tién*, palace; *k'ian*, bridge; *k'ai*, a model.
- í signifies that a vowel is to be intonated simultaneously with the adjoining sonant. See Note 2, below. Examples: *ch'i*, a pool or lake; *shi*, stone, rock; *ji*, sun; *ssi*, a township; *tz'i*, porcelain; *ir*, two.
- o has the sound of *o* in mote. Examples: *so*, a place; *ho*, a river; *fo*, Buddha; *po*, a marshy lake.
- ö has the sound of *ö* in German, Hungarian, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish, or of *eu* in French jeu, or of *o* in English love. Examples: *mön*, gate, door; *shöng*, a province; *tö*, virtue.
NOTE: To describe this sound Wade makes use of the symbol *é* familiar to speakers of French in such words as honnête, where it has quite a different sound, though, from the one it stands for in Wade's orthography.
- u has the sound of *oo* in boot. Examples: *hu*, lake; *ku*, valley; *fu*, a prefecture.
NOTE: *u* is short when preceding *n*, *a*, *o*, or a diphthong. Examples: *t'un*, village; *tung*, east; *kuang*, broad; *ch'uau*, river, water courses, *Ssi-ch'uau* province; *chuang*, a farm; *huang*, yellow; *kuan*, frontier pass, custom-house; *tuan*, short; *kuo*, kingdom; *k'uai*, quick.
- ü is the umlaut of *u* and has the sound of *u* in French élù. Examples: *sü*, an islet; *kü*, embankment; *k'ü*, a drain; *hä*, market-place.
NOTE: *ü* is short when preceding *n*, *a*, or *é*. Examples: *sün*, a military station; *ts'üan*, fountain; *yüan*, source; *süé*, snow; *yüé*, moon.
- ai has the sound of *i* in ice. Examples: *hai*, sea; *t'ai*, terrace, tower; *ch'ai*, stronghold, hill fortress; *ai*, cliff, ledge.
- au has the sound of *ow* in how. Examples: *au*, a bay, cove; *kau*, high; *lau*, old; *miau*, temple.
- ei has the sound of Italian *e* and *i* combined, somewhat like *ey* in English they. Examples: *hei*, black; *lei*, thunder; *mei*, coal; *peï*, north; *wei*, tail end.
- óu is a diphthong in which the two elements are distinctly intonated, as in *t'óu*, head; which should have the sound of the first word in Hebrew *tohu bohu* without its *h*. Examples: *lóu*, a house with an upper story; *k'óu*, a mouth, embouchure, a port; *kóu*, a ditch; *hóu*, after, behind; *fóu*, a mound.
- ui sounds like *ooi*, contracted into a diphthong, or like *ui* in German pfui. Examples: *shui*, water, river; *hui*, whirling waters; *tui*, a heap (as of rocks).

CONSONANTS.

NOTE: The initials, *k*, *p*, *tc*, *h*, *ts*, and *tz* should not be quite as hard as in English, though decidedly harder than *g*, *b*, *d*, *dj*, and *dz*. Thus the initial in *kan*, sweet, should hold about the middle between the initials in English *gone* and *con*. To indicate that *k*, *p*, *t*, *ch*, *ts*, and *tz* should be pronounced as hard as possible an asper is placed after them, which some printing offices replace by an apostrophe. Examples: *kan*, sweet; *k'an*, a pit; *ping*, soldier; *p'ing*, even, level; *to*, many; *lo-t'o*, a camel; *chau*, morning; *ch'au*, a dynasty; *tsian*, half-tide rocks; *ts'-iau*, mountainous; *tzi*, purple; *tz'i-hi*, gentle, or motherly, pleasure (principal name of the Empress Dowager).

- ch* has the sound of *ch* in church, slightly softer when not marked and slightly harder when marked by an asper. Examples: *chou*, island; *ch'ong*, walled city. When followed by *i*, the vowel disappears in it. See below, Note 2.
- k* } as in English, king, poll, and tall, but slightly softer, and harder when marked by an asper. Examples: *kou*, ditch, drain; *k'ong*, a pit; *pau*, a police ward; *p'u* shore, branch of a river; *tau*, island; *t'an*, a rapid.
- p* }
- t*
- ts* slightly softer than the two consonants would sound in English, and harder when provided with an asper. Examples: *tsö*, a pool; *ts'un*, village.
- tz* similar to *ts*, the vowel disappearing in the sibilant. Examples: *tzi*, son; *tz'i* a hall. See below, Note 2.
- f* as in English. Examples: *föng*, summit, peak; *fou*, a mound.
- h* as in English, or as *x* in Spanish Xeres, both pronunciations being heard in North China. Examples: *hung*, red; *hue*, a cavern; *hia*, a gorge.
- j* as *j* in French jeu, and not as in English. Examples: *jön*, man; *jö*, hot. When followed by *i* the vowel disappears in it. See below, Note 2.
- l* }
- m* }
- n* }
- r* dental, not gutteral, merely occurs in combination with the vowel *i*, which disappears in it, so that it is difficult to say whether it is an initial or a final. See below, Note 2. Example: *ir*, two.
- sh* as in English show. Examples: *shang*, above. When followed by *i*, the vowel disappears in it. See below, Note 2. Example: *shi*, ten.
- ss* is a sharp sibilant, as in English mess, in which the vowel *i* disappears. Example: *ssi*, a monastery. See below, Note 2.
- w* as in English. Example: *wan*, gulf, bay.
- y* a consonant, as in English yard. Examples: *yé*, wild land; *yen*, a precipice; *ying*, a military camp; *yuan*, an eddy.
- ng* as a final, as *ng* in English song. Examples: *t'ing*, an inferior prefecture; *tsing*, a well; *yang*, ocean; *kang*, hill, ridge; *chung*, middle; *t'ang*, dyke, pool; *tung*, a cave. In certain words beginning with *a*, *o*, or *u*, *ng* is optional as an initial, and should not appear in any transcription. Thus *an*, repose, is by some individuals pronounced *ngan*, for which reason we often read *Si-ngan-fu* instead of *Si-an-fu*.

NOTE 1. The accent in the vocalic combinations *óu*, *ié*, and *üé*, shows which of the two vowels is to be intonated foremost; it is otherwise not essential, and it must not be mistaken for a word-accent.

NOTE 2. I have comprised under one category what I call "the six difficult sounds," viz., *chi*, *shü*, *ji*, *ssü*, *tzü*, and *ir*. By the symbol *i*, which I have borrowed from Edkins, I wish to indicate the simultaneous intonation of a vowel, no matter which, with the adjoining sonant (*ch*, *sh*, *j*, *ss*, *tz*, or *r*). I have, at a meeting of the Far-Eastern Section of the XII International Congress of Orientalists, held at Rome October 10th, 1899, explained the reasons which have led me to use a uniform symbol for the vocalic elements of these six sounds, which appear as *chih*, *shih*, *jih*, *ssü*, *tzü* and *érh* respectively, in Wade's, and as *chi* or *chih*, *shi*, *sh'* or *shih*, *jeh*, *sz*, *tsz*, and *'rh* in Williams' orthography. On referring to the old Chinese sound description quoted in K'ang-hi's Dictionary, it will be found that syllables are there explained by the so-called "cutting sound" method (*ts'ié-yin*). It consists of two characters, of which the first indicates the initial, the second, the final together with the vocalic content of the sound to be described. Since the six syllables referred to have, in the modern Mandarin dialects, no consonant as a final, the second character of their "cutting sound" represents merely their vocalic content pure and simple. And with regard to this vocalic content, uniformity may be shown to have been assumed by Chinese sound investigators in cases which in former systems are described by very different symbols. A few examples will illustrate this:

Wade spells 志 <i>chih</i> , K'ang-hi's analysis has 職 吏	$*ch(i-sh)i = chi$
" " 寺 <i>ssü</i> " " " 祥 吏	$s(iang-sh)i = ssü$
" " 俱 <i>érh</i> , " " " 仍 吏	$rj(öng-sh)i = ri$, or <i>ir</i>

It will be seen that in these three cases the Chinese express the final, or vocalic element in a uniform manner by 吏 *shü**, whereas Wade expresses it in three different ways by *ih*, *ü* and *e*. Further

Wade spells 始 <i>shih</i> , K'ang-hi's analysis has 首 止	$sh(óu-ch)i = shü$
" " 耳 <i>érh</i> " " 忍 止	$rj(ön-ch)i = ri$, or <i>ir</i>
" " 時 <i>shih</i> " " 市 之	$sh(i-ch)i = shü$.
" " 而 <i>érh</i> " " 人 之	$rj(ön-ch)i = ri$, or <i>ir</i> .
" " 茲 <i>tzü</i> " " 津 之	$ts(in-ch)i = tsü$, or <i>tzü</i> .
" " 之 <i>chih</i> " " 真 而	$ch(ön-r)i = chü$.
" " 質 <i>chih</i> " " 之 日	$ch(i-jü) = chi$.
" " 日 <i>jih</i> " " 人 質	$j(ön-ch)i = ji$.

* The character for *li*, "an officer," is read *shü* ad hoc (神至切音示, K'ang-hi).

The last two examples are cases in which the old sound had a consonant at the end; they are read *chat* and *yat* in Cantonese. But since no difference in sound is now heard between 質 *chi* (Cantonese *chat*) and 訏 *chi* (Cantonese *chi*), we are by analogy entitled to describe the sound for 訏 (Cantonese *yat*) as *ji* in Mandarin.

The symbol *i* thus denotes the amalgamation of a vowel with the adjoining sonant. I have also used it to describe the sound *eii* in *lei*, *mei*, etc., the *i* of which is but faintly heard by the side of *e*.

NOTE 3. I have followed the precedent set by Dr. Bretschneider in omitting the final *h* at the end of certain syllables, which in former systems was meant to indicate that a consonant (*t*, *k*, or *p*) appears in its stead in ancient Chinese and in the Southern dialects. Thus the word for "wood" used to be spelt *muh*, because its Cantonese, and probable ancient sound is *muk*. Bretschneider spells *mu*, because this is the sound actually heard in Northern China, the *h* at the end having none but historical value. When it is of importance to indicate the old final, I prefer to describe the word by "*mu* (Canton Dial. *muk*)."



SYLLABARY.

I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
ai	矮	ai	ch'eh	撤	ch'ö
ang	昂	ang	cheu	州	chou
cha { chah}	詐 剗 茶 察 詐 剗 茶 察	cha	ch'eu	抽	ch'ou
ch'a { ch'ah}	茶 察 察	ch'a	chi { chih}	質 齒	chih
chai	寨	chai	ch'i { ch'ih}	尺 正	ch'ih
ch'ai	釵	ch'ai	ching	成	chêng
chan	站	chan	ch'ing	棹	ch'êng
ch'an	產	ch'an	choh	截	cho
chän	真	chön	ch'oh	主	ch'o
chen	占	chan	chu { chuh}	竹	chu
ch'än	陳	ch'ön	ch'u { ch'uh}	初	ch'u
ch'en	纏	ch'an	chui	出	ch'u
chang	章	chang	chui	追	chui
ch'ang	昌	ch'ang	ch'ui	吹	ch'ui
chäng	爭	chöng	chun	淮	chun
ch'äng	燈	ch'öng	ch'ung	春	chun]
chao	照	chau	ch'un	中	ch'un
ch'ao	鈔	ch'au	chung	虫	chung
ché	遮	chö	ch'ung	楨	ch'ung
ch'é	車	ch'ö	chwa	揣	chua
cheh	折	chö	chw'ai	揣	ch'uai
		chê			

I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
chwang	庄	chuang	chuang	hia	下
chw'ang	床	ch'uang	ch'uang	hiah	轄
chwen	專	chuan	chuan	hiai	鞋
chw'en	川	ch'uan	ch'uan	hiang	香
fah	法	fa	fa	hiao	孝
fan	反	fan	fan	hieh	協
fǎn	分	fön	fēn	hien	縣
fang	方	fang	fang	hin	忻
féi	非	fei	fei	hing	興
feu	浮	fou	fou	hioh	學
foh	縛	fo, fu	fu	hiu	休
fu	夫	fu	fu	hiun	訓
fuh	佛	fu, fo	fu, fo	hiung	兄
fung	風	föng	fēng	ho	河
hai	海	hai	hai	hoh	合
han	汗	han	han	hu	胡
hǎn	恨	hön	hēn	huh	鶲
hang	杭	hang	hang	hwuh	忽
hǎng	恒	höng	hēng	hü	許
hao	好	hau	hao	hue	靴
heu	後	hóu	hou	hueh	血
hi	熙	hi	hsí	hüen	玄
hih	迄				

I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
hung	紅	hung	hung		
hwa {	花	hua	jü {	如	ju
hwah }	滑	hua	juh }	入	ju
hwai	淮	huai	jui	盍	jui
hwan	患	huan	jun	閔	jun
hwang	黃	huang	jung	戎	jung
			jwa	稜	jua
hwo {	火	huo	jwan	軟	juan
hwoh }	或	huo	kai	改	kai
hwui	回	huei	k'ai	開	k'ai
hwun	昏	hun	kan	甘	kan
i {	夷	i	k'an	看	k'an
yih }	益	i, yi	kän	根	kön
jan	染	jan	k'än	懇	k'ën
jän	人	jön	kang	岡	kang
jang	讓	jang	k'ang	康	k'ang
jäng	仍	jöng	käng	更	köng
jao	遠	jau	k'äng	坑	kêng
je	惹	jö	kao	高	k'öng
			k'ao	考	kao
jeh { (a)	熱	jö	k'ao	狗	k'au
{ (b)	日	jí	keu	口	kou
jeu	柔	jou	k'eu	己	k'ou
joh	若	jo	ki {	吉	ki
			kih }		chi

I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
k'i k'ih }	其 乞	k'i	ch'i	kiu	九 丘
kia kiah }	加 甲	kia	chia	k'iu	君 羣
k'ia k'iah }	咗 恰	k'ia	ch'ia	kiün	迴 迥
kiai	街	kié	chich	k'üün	哥 各
k'ai	楷	k'ié, k'ai	ch'ai	k'üüng	可 客
kiang	江	kiang	chiang	ko koh }	古 骨
k'iang	羌	k'iang	ch'iang	k'o k'oh }	苦 窟
kiao	教	kiau	chiao	ku kuh }	居 居
k'iao	橋	k'iau	ch'iao	k'u k'uh }	局 局
k'ié	茄	k'ié	ch'ieh	k'ü küh }	去 曲
kieh	結	kié	chich	kü küh }	掘 掘
k'ieh	怯	k'ié	ch'ieh	k'ü k'üü }	闕 闕
kien	見	kién	chien	k'üü k'üüh }	卷 卷
k'ien	欠	k'ién	ch'ien	küeh	犬 犬
kin	金	kiu	chin	k'üeh	工 工
k'in	琴	k'in	ch'in	küen	孔 孔
king	京	king	ching	k'üen	孔 孔
k'ing	慶	k'ing	ch'ing	kung	工 工
kioh	角	kio	chio	k'ung	孔 孔
k'ioh	確	k'io	ch'io	k'ung	k'ung

I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
kwa } kwah }	瓜 刮	kua	kua	勒	lö
kw'a	夸	k'ua	k'ua	雷	lei
kwai	怪	kuai	kuai	樓	lou
kw'ai	快	k'uai	k'uai	里	li
kwan	官	kuan	kuan	力	li
kw'an	寬	k'uan	k'uan	兩	liang
kwang	光	kuang	kuang	料	liau
kw'ang	狂	k'uang	k'uang	列	liau
kwéi	鬼	kui	kuei	連	lién
kw'éi	葵	k'ui	k'uei	林	lien
kwo } kwoh }	過	kuo	kuo	令	lin
kw'oh	國	k'uo	k'uo	畧	lin
kwun	閩	kun	kun	流	ling
kw'un	棍	k'un	k'un	羅	ling
la } lah }	嘉	la	la	落	lio
lai	拉	lai	lai	路	lio
lan	闌	lan	lan	陸	liu
lang	郎	lang	lang	呂	liu
läng	冷	löng	leng	律	lié
lao	老	lau	lao	劣	lieh
			lüeh	緣	lüan
			lüen	輪	lüan
			lun		lun

I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.		I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
lung	龍	lung	lung	mo	摩	mo
lwan	亂	luan	luan	moh	墨	mo
ma } mah }	馬撻	ma	ma	mu }	母	mu
mai	買	mai	mai	mung	木蒙	möng
man	滿	man	man	na }	那納	na
män	門	mön	mēn	nah	.	.
mang	忙	mang	mang	nai	乃	nai
mäng	盟	möng	mēng	nan	南	nan
mao	毛	mau	mao	nang	囊	nang
mé	咩	mié	mieh	näng	能	nöng
meh	陌	mo	mo	nao	鬧	nêng
méi	梅	mei	mei	nei	內	nei
meu	謀	mou	mou	neu	奪	nou
mi } mih }	米密	mi	mi	ngai	哀	ai
miao	苗	miau	miao	ngan	安	an
mieh	滅	mié	mieh	ngän	恩	ön
mien	面	mién	mien	ngao	澳	êñ
min	民	min	min	ngäu	歐	au
ming	明	ming	ming	ngo }	我	ao
miu	繆	miu	miu	ngoh }	額	ou
				ni }	尼	o, wo
				nih }	匿	ni

I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
niang	娘	niang	niang	pǎn	本
miao	鳥	niau	miao	p'än	盆
nieh	惶	nié	nieh	pang	榜
nien	年	nién	nien	p'ang	傍
nin	您	nín	nin	päng	迸
ning	寧	ning	ning	p'äng	朋
nioh	虐	nio	nio	pao	包
niu	牛	niu	niu	p'ao	砲
no } noh }	挪	no	no	péi	貝
nu	奴	nu	nu	p'eu	賠
nü	女	nü	nü	pi } pih }	剖
nün	嫩	nun	nun	pi	比
nung	農	nung	nung	p'i } p'ih }	必
nwan	煖	nuan	nuan	p'i	皮
o	阿	a, o	a, o	piao	闢
pa } pah }	巴	pa	pa	p'iao	標
p'a	怕	p'a	p'a	pieh	票
pai	拜	pai	pai	p'ieh	別
p'ai	牌	p'ai	p'ai	pien	擊
pan	半	pan	pan	p'ien	便
p'an	盤	p'an	p'an	pin	片
				p'in	賓
				p'in	品

I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
ping	兵	ping	shan	山	shan
p'ing	平	p'ing	shān	神	shön
piu	彪	piau	shen	善	shēn
po } poh }	波	po	shang	上	shang
p'o } p'oh }	伯	p'o	shāng	生	shöng
pu } puh }	婆	pu	shao	少	shau
p'u } p'uh }	拍	p'u	shé } sheh }	蛇	shê
'rh	布	ir	sheu	舌	shou
sah	不	êrh	shi, or sh' shih	手	shih
sai	普	sa	shing	史	shöng
— san	耻	sai	shoh	石	shêng
sang	而	san	shu } shuh }	斗	sho
săng	撒	sang	shu	芍	sho
sao	賽	söng	shu	書	shu
seh	三	sêng	shui	孰	shu
seu	桑	sau	shun	水	shui
sha } shah }	僧	sao	shung	順	shun
shai	掃	sö	shwa	捲	ch'ung
	色	sou	shwai	刷	shua
	叟	sha	shwan	率	shuai
	沙	sha	shwang	拴	shuan
	殺	shai	shwoh	霜	shuang
	曠	shai		說	shuo

I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
si }	西	si	swan	算	suan
sih }	息	hsí	sz'	四	ssü
siang	相	siang	ta }	大	ta
siao	小	siau	tah }	答	
sié }	寫	sié	t'a }	他	
sieh }	屑	hsieh	t'ah }	塔	t'a
sien	先	sién	tai	代	tai
sin	心	sin	t'ai	太	t'ai
sing	姓	sing	tan	丹	tan
sioh	削	siau	t'an	炭	t'an
sui	秀	siu	tang	當	tang
siün	旬	sün	t'ang	湯	t'ang
so }	鎖	so	täng	等	töng
soh }	索	so	t'äng	藤	tëng
su }	蘇	su	tao	道	tao
suh }	肅	su	t'ao	桃	t'ao
sü }	須	sü	teh	德	tö
süh }	恤	hsü	t'eh	特	të
süeh	雪	süé	teu	豆	tö
süen	宣	süan	t'eu	頭	tou
sui	雖	sui	ti }	地	t'ou
sun	孫	sun	tih }	狄	ti
sung	宋	sung			

I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
t'i } t'ih	提 惕 吊 吊	t'i t'iau	t'i tiao	t'un tung	吞 東 同 同
t'iao	條 緒	t'iau	t'iao	t'ung twan	端 端
tié } tieh	爹 叠 鐵 鐵	tié t'ieh	tieh	tw'an tsa } tsah	團 囘 咱 雜
t'ieh	店 天	t'ieh	t'ieh	tsa	擦 在
tien	丁 天	tién	tien	ts'ah	才 才
t'ien	庭 庭	t'ién	t'ien	tsai	贊 賽
ting	庭 庭	ting	ting	ts'ai	怎 增
t'ing	庭 庭	t'ing	t'ing	tsan	葬 曾
tiu	丢 多	tiu	tiu	ts'an	蠶 曾
to } toh	多 奪	to	to	tsǎn tsang	怎 增
t'o } t'oh	奪 妥	t'o	t'o	ts'ang tsǎng	蒼 增
tu } tuh	都 毒	tu	tu	ts'äng tsao	增 曾
t'u } t'uh	土 烦	t'u	t'u	ts'ao	造 草
tui	堆 堆	tui	tui	tseh	則 拆
t'ui	退 違	t'ui	t'ui	tseu	走 走
tun	遁 違	tun	tun	ts'en	愁 愁

I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
tsi { tsih }	祭 集	tsi chi	tso { tsoh }	左 作	tso tso
ts'i { ts'ih }	齊 七	ts'i ch'i	ts'o { ts'oh }	錯 媞	ts'o ts'o
tsiang	將	tsiang chiang	tsu { tsuh }	祖	
ts'iang	館	ts'iang ch'iang	ts'u { ts'uh }	足	tsu tsu
tsiao	蕉	tsiau chiao	tsü	粗	
ts'iao	俏	ts'iau ch'iao	ts'ü	促	ts'u ts'u
tsié { tsieh }	借 節	tsié chieh	tsü	聚	tsü chü
ts'ié { ts'ieh }	且 切	ts'ié ch'ieh	tsüeh	取	tsüé chüeh
tsien	賤	tsieu chien	tsüen	絕	tsién chien
ts'ien	千	ts'ien ch'ien	ts'üen	鎊	ts'üan ch'üan
tsin	晋	tsin chin	tsui	全	tsui tsui
ts'in	泰	ts'in ch'in	tsun	最	ts'ui ts'ui
tsing	井	tsing ching	ts'un	翠	ts'un ts'un
ts'ing	青	ts'ing ch'ing	tsung	尊	tsung tsung
tsioh	雀	tsio chio	ts'ung	寸	ts'ung ts'ung
ts'ioh	鵲	ts'io ch'io	tswan	宗	tsuan tsuan
tsiu	酒	tsiu chiu	tsw'an	叢	ts'uan ts'uan
ts'iu	秋	ts'iu ch'iu	tsz'	鑽	tzü tzü
ts'iün	逡	ts'ün ch'ün	ts'z'	竄	
				子	
				此	

I. Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I Williams.	II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
wa }	瓦	wa	yao	要	yau
wah }	挖	wa	yé }	也	yé
wai	外	wai	yeh }	葉	ye
wan	萬	wan	yen	言	yen
wǎn	文	wön	yih	一	i
wang	王	wang	yin	因	i, yi
wǎng	翁	wöng	ying	英	yin
wei	為	weï	yiü	有	ying
wo }	卧	wo	yoh	約	yu
woh }	蠖		yü }	魚	yo
wu }	五	wu	yuh }	玉	yü
wuh }	物		yueh	月	yüé
ya }	牙	ya	yuen	元	yüan
yah }	押	ya	yun	云	yün
yai	崖	yai	yung	用	yung
yang	羊	yang			





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